NO. 2-IF FLORY WERE GOVERNOR.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

T. C. WENDELL, WHO WAS MISSING, IS A SUICIDE.

Took Poison at the Manhattan Hotel, Where He Had Been Staying in Seclusion Since His Disappearance.

Left a Farewell Letter to His Wife and Another to Three Men Friends-Motive Not Made Clear-Heat Stroke May Be Responsible.

T. C. Wendell, who disappeared from his T. C. Wendell, who disappeared from the unhappy the lient.

THEODE to the lient the lient that the lient t urday, August 25. ended his life yesterday at the Manhattan Hotel, No. 1991 Chestnut street, by taking poison, He was found dead in his rooms when one of the attendants of the hotel went to collect the money

for his board, which was due. A bottle of laudanum and one of carbolle acid were on a table at the side of the bed. None of the laudanum had been taken, but the bottle containing the carbolic acid was

When Wendell's body was searched at the morgue a letter inclosed in an envelope addressed to Herman Morrell was found in the coat pecket. The police opened it and discovered within an envelope addressed to his wife, containing a farewell letter, and also a communication to Meyer m. Herman Morrell and Tom Mein

His Last Letters.

The letters were in German, written on letterheads of the Plant Seed Company, and bore no date. The one to the three

and bore no date. The one to the three men reads as follows:
"Dear Friends: When you receive these lines I will not be among the living. Please support my poor, unhappy wife in the dark days which are to follow. I am insured for \$2,000 in the A. O. U. W. and for \$2,000 in the Knights of Honor. Please arrange for her so that she will get this money. Have my funeral as simple as possible. I have a lot in St. Matthew's Cemetery. Do not condemn me too much for the step I have taken. I have paid a heavy penalty. Your unhappy friend.

"THEODORE WENDELL

"P. S.—Please give the inclosed letter to my poor wife."

Mrs. Wendell was notified of the finding of her husband's body by the police. Ac-companied by a friend she called at the Four Courts and Assistant Chief Pickel gave her the letter written by her husband. It reads as follows:

Dear Tina: I have long battled with myself what to do. During the whole week the hotel requires all guests to pay in ac-I have not closed my eyes, and have come to the conclusion to make an end of it. I think it better for both of us. I have written to Meyer Bencheim, Herman Morrell and Tom Melninger to support you during the terrible days which will befall you. If I could only shed tears. The last eight days were terrible. I can stand it no longer. Have a thousand thanks for your love for ms. You deserve a better fate. I am insured for \$2.00 in the A. O. U. W. and \$3.000 in the K. of H. This will help you some

during the first year Good-by. From your unhappy THEODORE."

Mrs. Wendell said last alget that she ould assign no reason for her husband's ct. She said that their relations had always been the pleafantest, that Mr. Wendell was a temperate man and never morose. She said that he was prostrated by the heat on August 22, but that it did not seem to affect him. It may have been, however, that the leat unbalanced his mind. It was said that he had been worried by financial troubles.

He had been connected with the Plant Seed Company as salesman and buyer for the last twenty years. He received a good salary, but lately, it is said, it was reduced.

Registered as C. Roth.

Wendell went to the Manhartan Hotel last

Wendell went to the Manhartan Hetel last Sunday night and registered as "C. Roth, Kansas City, Me." He wes assigned to room No. 26. The clerk at the hotel said that Wendell appeared nervous when he asked for a room. According to the clerk's statement Wendell went out Monday afternoon and returned at 12 o'clock that night. He did not leaw his re—after that. Nothing was seen of him by the hotel people. He did not show himself around the hotel, and the porter and chambermaids only saw him when he opened his door to receive ice water from the porter or pay his board every morning. Wendell never allowed the Botel attaches to enter the room, but opened the door slightly and handed out the money to pay for his lodging.

Apparently Ate Nothing.

The hotel clerk said that no meals were

Apparently Ate Nothing.

The hotel cirk said that no meals were sent to Wendell's room during his stay at the hotel, and that he saw no signs of packages in his hands when he came to the hotel on Sunday or Monday night. He said that he does not believe that Wendell ate anything while he was in his room.

Yettarday the chamber-maid went as usual to see if Wendell desired to have his room put is order, but her knock at the room put is order, but her knock at the coor met with no response and she went away thinking that he was asleep. At 529

o'clock the clerk went to the room to ask Wendell to pey for his room as the rule of

COCHRAN'S STRONG STAND AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Standing Armies Are a Menace to Free Institutions.

MILITARISM IS UNAMERICAN.

It World Send the Flag Where the Constitution Cannot Go.

BY W. BOURKE COCKRAN. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Sept. 1.-Standing armies always have been, and always will be, fatal | sage of goodwill in relation to the to free institutions. To realize the utter in- | selection of Count Waldersee, and, compatibility of militarism and republicanism we have but to look at France. The forts to discharge a common duty then we recall the first French Republication of humanity an additional recogniscattering the combined forces of Europe tion of the kindly ties and mutual inhow pittful is the spectacle of the third try and Germany.

Republic cowering in abject fear of its WILLIAM own standing army, incapable of wielding

The experience of this country prove that a citizen soldiery is invincible against foreign aggression or domestic insurrection foreign aggression or domestic insurrection, while all history shows that a mercenary soldiery has never been no formidable to any country as the one which supports it.

Menace of an Army.

A standing army, in the long run, has arways become helpless against foreign foes, but it has always remained of deadly efficiency against domestic liberties.

The soluter in war may be a hero, the soldier in peace is either useless or dan-

any influence abroad, impotent even to do

soldier in peace is either useless or dan-gerous. The camp may be a school of vir-tue and patriotism, the barracks are always asylums of laziness and often hotbeds or vice. The moral law is binding on nations, as well as on individuals. A violation of it by either is always followed by restrict it by either is always followed by retribe tion, slow, perhaps, but inexorably stern.

He who draws the sword will perian by
the sword, and the Republic that es ablishes a standing army to smite freedom in other lands will live to find her own liberties trampled in the dust, under the feet of a

mercenary soldiery. Burden on the People. Aside from its inherent hostility to free institutions, a standing army is a crushin burden on the neck of the laborer, because it operates to reduce his earning capacity, while at the same time he is forced to bear the whole expense of its maintenance.

Every dollar of surplus product or capital invested in implements, in machinery, in buildings, is a fruitful dollar. Commodities used in production multiply themselves ties used in production multiply themselves

even while they perish.

Every dollar expended for munitions of war is a sterile dollar.

It is not used for the purpose of produc-tion, but for the purpose of destruction. It is wasted as completely as if it were thrown into the sea.

t standing army imposes upon each la-rer the burden of supporting two men-uself and a soldier-white at the same to it diminishes his carning capacity by sipating the capital on which his proetive emetency depends.

TWO INTERESTING VIEWS OF EMPIRE.

"If you meet the enemy and you defeat him, give him no quarter; o make no prisoners. Whoever falls in o our hands be doomed. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns, under . their King Eizel, made for themselves a name which to this day is a . mighty one in tradition, so may your . appearance make the name German . • be feared for a thousand years in • China, so that never again a Chinaman may dare look askance at any German."-Emperor William to his • zoldiers, Berlin, July 28.

Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.-To His . Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II, Hom- • • burg-Schloss, Germany: I am grati- • • fied to receive your Majesty's mes-

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The world Power which the imperialist invites us to become would be a power based on conquest and violence, a survival of barbarism, a world power consistent with the darkness and ignorance of the Tenth Century. The world Power which we are is a light of civilization and progress, gilding with spiendor the dawn of the gilding with spiendor the dawn of the Twentieth Century. What patriot would prefer for his country an eminence of force, of violence, of barbarism, to an eminer of peace, of progress and of civilization?

Unamerican Policy.

I oppose this novel, unamerican policy of imperialism because the grounds on which its advocates support it are puerile, incon-sistent and dishonest; because it involves the existence of a standing army to menace liberty and to oppress labor by diminishing rights of the weak while respecting those wages; because it is cowardly to invade the of the strong; because it is cowardly to invade the of the strong; because it would divorce the American flag and the American Constitution by sending the one where the other cannot go; because it is a policy of inconceivable folly from a material point of conceivable folly from a material point of view and a policy of unspeakable infamy from a moral point of view.

AT CHICAGO TICKET AGENCY.

Woman Fainting Started a Panio and Several Were Injured.

njured to-day in a panic and stampede at the joint ticket agency of the Eastern roads on Clark street.

The place was densely crowded by veter ans and others to secure the return coupons of G. A. R. encampment tickets. A we fainted, starting a panic, and a rush was made for the door. A plate-glass window was demolished and several persons were severely cut by falling glass. Others were

ed down and badly brulesd. A detail of police finally restored order. None were seriously injured and nearly all were cared for at a nearby drug store.



HE WOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO LOOK OVER THE BOOKS.

loodrich, Robson's business partner. Good-

rich was taken in custody by a Sloux City

detective named Henry Morrison. The only evidence against him was the production of bloody socks and cuffs. Goodrich explained

at the trial that the blood was from corns which he had out too closely. The ex-planation was accepted by the jury and the

When Goodrich was exonerated the Sloux

Robson, Peyton's errest and subsequent

confession was a complete surprise to both the Sioux City and St. Louis police.

Ever since The Republic connected Peyton with the Robson murder the St. Louis police have been tirelessly working on the case.

The prisoner has been sweated every day by

Sergeant Noite, Officer James Carr and Lieutenent Johnson. Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of five witnesses, he made the following confession:

"I visited the office of Mr. Robson at Perry Creek and Fourth street, Sioux City, Ia., on the afternoon of December 29, 1899. About 10 o'clock the same night I again visited the office of Robson, in company with a man named Mazon, for the purpose of robbing the safe. We entered the office by means of false keys and then opened the safe.

the safa. While we were getting at the contents of the safe Robson came in. As he entered the door I stepped up to the door and struck him across the top of his head with a \$5-caliber revolver, knocking

him senseless to the floor. I left the of-fice and returned a few minutes later and found a hatchet covered with blood on the floor. I kicked Robson two or three times about the body, and then went outside and hid the hatchet under a pile of lumber on the premises. The revolves I

the premises. The revolver I wrapped up in a silk handkerchief and hid under the bridge at Fourth and Perry streets, where

Circumstances of His Arrest. The bridge Peyton speaks of in his con

fession is the combination bridge which spans the Missouri River between Nebraska and Iowa at Sioux City. Robson's office is within a block of the Iowa approach to the

before the Grand Jury, which is now in session. Peyton was arrested in St. Louis August

Peyton was arrested in St. Louis August 8, 1900, in an Olive street room. He had given his wife an overdose of cocaine and was himself suffering from the effects of the drug. Mrs. Peyton was removed to the City Hospital and her husband was arrested. A visit to the room by the police developed that a considerable quantity of merchandise supposed to be stolen was stored there. Peyton confessed to several burgiaries and was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse. He will not be removed from jail, however, until taken by

it can be found at the present time."

lefendant was dismissed

FRANK PEYTON ADMITS KILLING JOHN E. ROBSON.



ate Named Mason-Reward for Capture.

Frank Peyton, alias Hammond, a prison er in cell No. 13 of the jail, is the self-con fessed slayer of John E. Robson, the wealthy Sloux City contractor, who was beaten to death in his office, December 29,

Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Johnson of the Central Police District, said last night that the voluntary confession made by Peyton, was unquestionably the result of the exclusive story printed in The Republic, connecting Peyton with the Robson

This expose was made by The Republic when the St. Louis police knew nothing of the Robson murder or of Peyton's operations in Iowa. With the clew furnished by The Republic, the confession was ultimately obtained. Rewards, aggregating more than \$2,000, will be paid to the St. Louis of-

The murder of Robson was considered one of the most brutal ever committed in the Northwest. He was clubbed to death in his private office, while consulting with his foreman in regard to the construction of a foreman in regard to the construction of a railroad bridge in Wisconsin. The murder was not discovered until late the following day, and when the facts became known the ordinarily placid town of Sioux City became extremely turbulent, and every citizen became a detective for the time being. Had the slayer of Robson been caught the crime might have been summarily avenged. The murdered man was the junior member of the contracting firm of Goodrich & Robson, a firm which had a reputation as builders of railroad bridges throughout the Northwest. They operated extensively in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Minnesota, and even in Michigan, Indiana the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Minnesota, and even in Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, the name of Goodrich & Robson was well known, Robson was well liked by his fellow-citizens, and had well liked by his fellow-citizens, and had been re-peatedly elected to important municipal po-sitions.

How Robson was Slain.

In the month of December, 1939, he was In the month of December, ass, as the particularly busy with railroad work. Not infrequently he remained in his office until a late hour at night. On the night of December 29, 1899, he was detailed at his office until after 16 o'clock. He had explained a concerning the construction certain details concerning the construction of a bridge to his foreman, and the fore-man had departed. Robson was in the act of locking his safe, when a man entered from the rear door. Robson grappled with the intruder, and was felled to the floor y a blow from some blunt instrument. He was then repeatedly kicked in the stomach until life was extinct. About \$100 was ex-tracted from the safe. The burglar and murderer made his escape. The murder of the contractor was a mys-

tery. Twice men were arrested, indicted and tried for the crime. John McChrystal was the first, and, aithough there was circum-stantial evidence against him, he proved an alibi which could not be questioned, and

Peyton Makes Confession. Almost immediately following the Mo-Chrystal trial came the arrest of Oscar A.

CHICAGO TO-DAY. In Joint Debate, He and Governor Roosevelt Will Deliver

BRYAN TO BE IN

Addresses Monday.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

Stevenson Will Meet Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan in Chicago Monday-Rules Governing Mr. Bryan's Speaking.

was accompanied only by his private secretary and some newspaper correspondents. The route from Lincoln was practically unannounced and, as the journey occurred during the night, there was no demonstration of moment on the way. He was met here by the officers of the Bryan Nebraska Club and some of the officials from the Democratic headquarters, to which he was escorted. He met Senator Jones and other officials of the committee, remaining with them until he left for South Bend, Ind., where he is to speak to-night.

Governor Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive to-morrow afternoon in this city about 5 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan will siso arrive about the same time from South Bend, Ind. Joint Speaking Monday.

Apartments have been reserved for Governor Roosevelt at the Auditorium Annex. Both Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan will speak at the Labor Day demonstration Monday afternoon. The Governor will speak first and Mr. Bryan will follow him. It is said that each speaker will occupy about an

At labor headquarters to-day it was es imated that 50,000 men would be in lina Monday and the majority of these will be in uniforms. Benator Mason will be in the reviewing stand and also address the meating at Electric Park. According to the programme as arranged Governor Roosevelt will speak at 1:30 o'clock. William Jennings Bryan will speak at 4 o'clock and Colonel John F. Finerty at 8. Samuel Alschuler, Mayor Harrison and others will speak.

Mayor Harrison and others will speak.

Hon. Adial Stevenson will arrive in Chicago from Bloomington Monday morning to confer with Mr. Bryan.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave out a statement to-day that Mr. Bryan, under no circumstances, would make more than two speeches a day While the presidential candidate is passing from one point to another, where he is scheduled to speak, he will not leave the train at intermediate points to deliver speeches from the platpoints to deliver speeches from the plat-forms erected in the neighborhood, as was the custom during the campaign of 1894. There will be no deviation from this rule.

There will be no deviation from this full.

Stevenson's Litherary.

The Hinerary of Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson for the week beginning September 10 was announced by the Democratic State Central Committee as follows: September 10, Joilet; 11th, Streator; 12th, Vandalia; 13th, East St. Louis; 14th, Havana; 15th, Rock Island.

Mr. Evens has accorded an invitation to

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the students of the Chicago University at 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, September 10, at the university.

D. C. Tillotson, chairman of the National Committee for the Republicans, has made Democratic headquarters.

Senator Dubois, in connection with General Carser, will assist Mr. Tillotson in

nanagement of the campaign. TRAP LAID FOR BOERS.

Baden-Powell Planned to Capture Troops for Grobelaar.

bridge. The revolver with which the mur-der was committed is now supposed to be hidden in one of the crevices of one of the Pretoria, Thursday, Aug. 20.—General Baden-Powell, three or four days ago, at-tacked General Grobelaar, near Warm Paths, and then proceeded to bivouac for the night. As soon as darkness came, Ba-den-Powell's whole force made a detour, and spans of the bridge, Chief Neion and Captain Richard have been in St. Louis for three days working on the case. They were witnesses to Pey-ton's confession. It is simply a question of time until Peyton will be removed to Sioux City. When taken there he will be brought at dawn was sixteen miles in Grobelaar's

Tear.

Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line to Pletersburg and sent an urgent request for re-enforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave at once. Thereupon Baden-Powell proposed to waylay the train. But the Boers learned of his presence. Baden-Powell then summoned Grobelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding when the British commander was last heard from.

BURGHERS DISHEARTENED. Vlackfontein, Aug. 3L-Reports received here show the Boars are disheartened. General Boths, before his flight, replied to the burghers reminding them of their prom-ies to make a last stand at Machadolorp, but they would not aght.

GERMANY SEEKING TO THWART RUSSIA:

Asked the Aid of the Dreibund.

AMERICA NOT APPROACHED.

Great Britain and Japan Are Also Said to Be Interested.

OUR PURPOSE IS UNCHANGED.

United States Will Leave Pekin if Any Other Power Does.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Sept. 1.-Pourpariers ar being exchanged between the Powers of Europe relative to Russia's proposal to withdraw from Pekin. Word was received to-day from Mr. Townsend, Charge d'Affairs in Vienna, stating that the Austrian Government was preparing its reply to Rus sla, but would not complete it until the exchange of notes by the Powers was con cluded. It is indicated by this dispatch that Austria is hesitating, but is likely to stand with Italy and Germany.

Officials here believe that Germany i making a determined effort to bring about an agreement between the Dreibund, Great Britain and Japan to prevent the adoption of the Russian plan. So far as can be proached by Germany, and it is plain that it would be useless for her to make any representations with a view to changing the

representations with a view to changing the American policy.

The United States have declared their belief that it would be advisable for the Powers to remain in Pekin under a common agreement, but if any nation withdraws they will do likewise. Any pressure Germany can exert must be applied to the nations of Europe and Japan.

It is the opinion of the diplomats, however, that Ruesia holds the whip hand, as her proposal is acceptable to France and, in the main, to the United States.

So far as Great Britain is concerned,

in the main, to the United States.
So far as Great Eritain is concerned, while her decision will have considerable weight in Europe, it is pointed out that, as she has but few troops available for operations in China on account of the necessity of retaining a strong army in South Africa, she cannot remain in Pekin unless other Powers are willing to do so. Japan has been since the entry anxious to withdraw, provided the other nations did so.

Russin Still in Pekin.

The Russian troops have not yet left Pekin, but the intentions of the Government have been communicated to the Min-

her note, and when these have been re-ceived ane will send final instructions to Pekin. Russia will adopt the suggestion of reach. Russia will adopt the suggestion of the United States for a conference of mil-itary commanders to agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, if possible. If the other nations will not with-draw and Russia persists in doing so, then the Russian commander and General Chaf-fee will consult and probably march out to-

versity of opinion," said a member of the Cabinet this efternoon, "General Chaffee will be instructed to retire with Minister Conger and the American forces to Tien-

Officials of the administration hold that there is no inconsistency between Acting Secretary Adee's reply to the Russian communication and Secretary Hay's note to the Powers of July 3, stating the principles on which the United States would act. The first purpose stated in Hay's note, the relief of the Ministers, has been accomplished. The second purpose, the protection of foreign life and property and the prevention of the spread of disorder, is being carried out by the co-operation of the Powers.

There remains the final purpose "to seek a solution, which may bring about permanent peace in China, preserve Chinese integrity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." Officials of the administration hold that

pire."

It is with this last purpose that recent diplomatic negotiations have been concerned. It is the opinion of the United States, as stated in Mr. Adee's note, that this purpose, as well as the continued protection of foreigners, could best be served by continuing the joint occupation of Pekin until the Chinese Government has been reestablished and is in a position to give reparation and guarantees of future protection.

But, wishing to avoid, if possible, com-plication with any fereign Powers, and be-lieving that the withdrawal of any one Power would tend to make further efforts at joint action ineffective, the administra-

at joint action insffective, the administra-tion will not keep troops in Pekin if any one Power withdraws.

Political Gain to Republicans.

Although political considerations appar-ently have nothing to do with determining the policy of the President, there is doubt-less some political advantage for the Re-publicans in the turn affairs have taken.

The Democratis, in spite of repeated depublicans in the turn affairs nave taken. The Democrats, in spite of repeated denials, have continued to harp on the charge that a secret understanding existed between the United States and Great Britain. This last move of the administration, which is clearly to the advantage of Russia, Eng-land's traditional enemy, tends to refute the charge.
It can be said on the highest authority

It can be said on the highest authority that all reports about friction in the Cabinot over this latest move of the administration and dissatisfaction on the part of Secretary Hay are without foundation. Since Secretary Hay has been away at his summer home at Sunapse Lake be has been in frequent communication with the President and the State Department. He has made suggestions which have been has made suggestions which have beer adopted, and has approved the action taker in advance of suggestions from him.

The text of the reply to the Russian not was transmitted to him, and Acting Secretary Adee received last night a heart; approval of it. It can be said on the au-thority of Mr. Adee and members of the Cabinet that there has been entire har-mony in the Cabinet on all matters relat-

The course of the British Government is being awaited with keen interest not only from its affect upon the present question, but because of the part it will have in maintaining the accord between the Pow-

There is a noticeable feeling among some of the foreign representatives here that Great Britain will decline to accept the plan and will thereby become isolated from the rest of the Powers.

In this connection the present situation is

BOMBARD A CITY

Leipsic, Sept. 1.-The Neuste Nachrichten says that after the ar rival of the first reports from China, Emperor William wrote the following note to a certain docu-

FOR EVERY MURDER.

"Telegraph Bendemann (Rear Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the Far East), he must bombard a Chinese city for every German murdered." The paper adds that the Foreign Office prevented the cabling of this

The German newspapers are widely reprinting this statement.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

for Missour; Party day, with showers or thundersto western portion; south to west wi torms Sunday; cooler in north ortion: Monday partly cloudy; pr ably showers; fresh south to winds.

For Arkansas-Fair and was lay, Monday partly cloudy; pr ern and central portions. winds, becoming variable.

1. Frank Peyton Admits Killing John T. C. Wendell Is a 8

Germany Seeking to Thwart Russia, Bryan to Be in Chicago To-Day. Cochran's Strong Stand Against Impers Death Noti

Maryland Pleased With Che

6. Illinois Politica.

Weak's Record in Realty,
Shaw's Garden Open To-Day,
Seven Thousand Voters Regists

Nears of the Old World by Calle to Th

Baseball Gar Macon Considers McCoy Outeles 9. Race Track Results.

Burkett Broke His Arm While Pit President Yogng Blames Critica McGraw's Career on the Diament, Gotham Ceases to Be Meets of Bu

Rider Haggard Writes of Golf, Robison Not After New Talent. Stagg in Charge of the Maronn Ten Eyek Acts Like a Frotes

> Miss Griscom Is Women's Gett On Taylor's Golf Playing.
> Pastor and Flock Disagree.

3. Couldn't Bear to Have Wedding Posts Bryan Speaks in Indiana Ashes of Husband and Wife Des School Teachers Transferred. Great Reduction of State Debt. Suicide of Boston Man in St. Louis. Odds Decrease on Election Bets, Hugs Girls on Street Corner.

St. Louis Holds Millinery Trade. Work Resumed for World's Pers. Paying Taxes to Get Rebate. Importers Make Complaint, Hay Fever Breaks Out in St. bouls PART IL

Golden Jubiles of the Soc Gus Mechin's Collection of War Relica. Wife and Boy Husband See Culy Bright

Heavens.
The Chinese Crists.
"New Gospel" From Egypt.
Stories of Well-Known Missou

Diamond Torn From Woman's Ear.
Young Girl Leaves Home With Strame Will You Have a Pinch of Snuff?

Has Largest Practice in Chicago. Found Her Son in Prison. Dropped Snake in Mail Box.

The Week in Society. 5. At the Summer Resorts

ckery in F Debate Between Negre Po

7. Death Notices.

S. Help and Situations Wanted

9. Houses, Flats, Rooms For Rent. 10. Real Estate For Sale Agents' Rent Lists.

1. Miscellaneous-Wanted and For Sale.